

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SERVICE NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1-30
11/16/39

The NEWS is intended to inform staff members of developments within the Service and is not for distribution to others.

December 19, 1939

SECRETARY WALLACE DISCUSSES SOIL CONSERVATION

"Land is still wearing out faster than we are able to restore it," Secretary Wallace told the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities in Washington on November 17, 1939. The European War makes it doubly important, he added, that this country build up a strong defense against waste of its farm resources because of the possibility that the economic cycle of the last war will be repeated.

"In this time of turmoil in the Old World," the Secretary said, "we have an opportunity to keep this New World a 'chosen land' -- a land in which, because of abundant national resources and lack of excess population, mankind is less constricted by hard material fact than is the case anywhere else in the world. What other nations fight for, we have. We must, as a nation, guard these precious and irreplaceable assets. Not only for posterity but for ourselves and our own immediate welfare we must fight the battle with all the vigor we possess. We must combat erosion and destruction, just as we would combat any insidious enemy lurking within our gates."

In the forefront of conservation effort, the Secretary said, are the millions of families who operate the farms and ranches. "Their decisions are the important decisions in this conservation campaign. Farm by farm, they say whether the measures of defense will be applied. Then there is a smaller battalion of forest land owners and operators who decide, tract by tract, whether the forest resources shall be used wisely and preserved for the future. Next is a still smaller company of Federal and State government officers who are the public's trustees over the land in public ownership."

Secretary Wallace stated that although substantial progress has been made within the last few years, a tremendous task still remains to be done. Because local, State, and Federal people now know a good deal more than they did a few years ago about land capabilities and the conservation measures required on varying classes of land, all agricultural programs are being more firmly and definitely shaped toward the conservation objective.

In discussing the land phase of flood control the Secretary declared that it may prove, in the long run, to be the most complete and extensive conservation effort.

In conclusion, the Secretary said: "We need a strong national defense against the potential foe without. We need to be supplied with plenty of armaments and ships and planes. But we need an equally strong national defense against the kind of waste which is continually attacking us from within. Let us all enlist in this war against waste. For we can know beyond a shadow of a doubt that this is a war for humanity."

CHIEF'S BOOK PUBLISHED

"Soil Conservation," a new 958-page book by H. H. Bennett, has just been published by McGraw-Hill. The book provides a comprehensive discussion of the erosion problem and of conservation activities in the United States. A review of the book will be prepared by Paul B. Sears and published in a forthcoming issue of Soil Conservation.

WPA LABOR ON SOIL CONSERVATION WORK

The McIntosh Soil Conservation District in Oklahoma is the first district to utilize WPA labor on conservation work. By January 15, 1940, it is expected that WPA employees for this district will have reached a total of 116 men.

Applications for the establishment of WPA projects on nine additional soil conservation districts in Oklahoma are expected to receive approval within the next few days. These ten projects call for the employment of about 1200 men at an expenditure of approximately \$600,000 of Federal and district-farmer funds.

SCS technicians assigned to soil conservation districts believe these WPA projects will be of material assistance to the districts, reports Melville H. Cohee, chief of the program procedures division, who was in Oklahoma November 27-29 with Carl Wilcox, director of the WPA highway and conservation section. They conferred with the WPA State administrator, SCS State coordinator, regional WPA engineers, SCS assistant conservator and supervisors of nine soil conservation districts.

Conservation plans will not be slowed up, according to Mr. Cohee, since WPA labor will be available to farm planners prior to the development of cooperative agreements between farmers and the districts.

NEW FLOOD CONTROL POLICY

In accordance with the newly established flood control policy of the Department, Secretary Wallace has appointed Ernest H. Wieking of the Land Use Coordinator's office chairman of a new Flood Control Committee. Assisted by an advisory SCS-BAE-FS committee, Mr. Wieking will handle interdepartmental and interbureau coordination, assign administrative responsibility for specific watershed activities, recommend allocation of flood control funds, review survey reports, and represent the Secretary in flood control matters before Budget Bureau and Congressional Committees. Austin L. Patrick, assistant chief of the Service in charge of surveys and project plans, represents SCS on the Committee.

Under the new policy, SCS will be responsible for the surveys of certain watersheds, the Forest Service for others, depending on whether the lands are predominately agricultural or forest in character. The change in policy will not materially affect the present survey party organization. The number of regional committees, at present totaling 40, will eventually be reduced to about 15.

DISCOVERIES IN THE PIEDMONT

Important discoveries of D. Hoyt Eargle of the climatic and physiographic research division place a new interpretation on topographic conditions and soil development in the Piedmont and add considerable knowledge to the climatic and physiographic history of the region.

Co-author with H. Andrew Ireland and C. F. Stewart Sharpe of Technical Bulletin No. 633, "Principles of Gully Erosion in the Piedmont of South Carolina," Mr. Eargle has studied gullies in the Piedmont for the past three years. A note on his recent discoveries will be published in a forthcoming issue of Science.

On November 11, H. H. Bennett and C. W. Thornthwaite made a trip to inspect the gullies on which Mr. Eargle has been working.

AGRONOMISTS AND SOIL SCIENTISTS MEET AT NEW ORLEANS

Twenty-two members of the Soil Conservation Service presented papers at the annual meetings of the American Society of Agronomy and Soil Science Society of America, at New Orleans, La., November

22-24, 1939. H. H. Bennett, Chief of Service, E. A. Norton, chief of physical surveys division, A. E. Brandt, acting chief of conservation experiment stations division, and Max M. Hoover of the nurseries division, represented the Washington office. Present also were SCS officials from the States of Arizona, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Instead of reading the paper on soil changes and erosion which he had prepared, Dr. Bennett spoke extemporaneously and invited all those present to help spread the practices of soil conservation.

DR. LOWDERMILK RETURNS

"After nearly 15 months, and more than 26,000 miles by automobile in Europe, North Africa, and the Near East, it is great to be back to the homeland again," says W. C. Lowdermilk, Assistant Chief of Service. Dr. Lowdermilk recently returned via the S. S. Excambion of the American Export Lines from Beirut, Syria, which was the temporary headquarters of the survey of the experience of certain older countries in the use of land as it relates to soil erosion, soil and water conservation and torrential flood control.

Though the survey was interrupted by the outbreak of war, Dr. Lowdermilk traveled in 17 countries, mandates and dependencies, in 14 of which special studies were made. He took more than 5,000 photographs to illustrate what has been happening to the land in the countries he studied.

"In some places man has striven admirably to maintain a permanent agriculture," said Dr. Lowdermilk. "In other places soil erosion has played havoc and left a devastated landscape and decadent populations. Many areas can never be brought back to original productivity."

"Erosion at Its Worst and a Hundred Dead Cities," which is one of the 26 articles Dr. Lowdermilk prepared on the survey, will tell you something of the alarming conditions which exist in Northern Syria. This article will appear in the December issue of Soil Conservation. Others will appear in later issues.

An idea of some of Dr. Lowdermilk's findings on the survey may be conveyed in the following quotation from his article, "Reflections in a Graveyard of Civilizations," written in a land where eleven empires have risen and fallen:

"The fallen and vanquished civilizations are dead and cannot speak, but their ruins and the living remnants of their peoples, long sunk in a night of illiteracy, and dull from crushed, or suppressed

higher human values, warn us to undertake a vast and healing program of conservation in its wider sense. In it are bound up self-preservation, altruism, justice, ethics, liberty, freedom and those realities which are the basis for democracy and its spiritual values. In conservation we have the assurance of continued progress in the search for that something which has led humanity out of the stone age to a modern mechanical age of development."

CHIEF ATTENDS WPA SOIL CONSERVATION WORK INAUGURATION

Chief H. H. Bennett was in Eufaula, Okla., on December 1 and watched the WPA employees begin cooperative work with the McIntosh Soil Conservation District. The WPA workers were engaged on four phases of the soil and water conservation program: sloping gullies, planting them to Bermuda grass, terracing, and tree planting.

On his trip to Oklahoma the Chief visited the Pecan Creek demonstration project near Muskogee where he met and talked with many of the farmers who cooperated with the Service in setting up the watershed demonstration.

When the project was started in January 1935, 70% of the 211 farmers cooperating with the Service were tenants. Of these only 17 had leases which ran for more than one year. The annual migration of families from farm to farm was high, and a majority of farmers were unable to borrow money from the banks or from any other source.

Dr. Bennett found that conservation programs had been completed or were nearly completed for all of the 211 farms. Aside from the fact that soil erosion had been checked almost one hundred percent, the most significant result, he said, was that not one of the cooperating farmers held a one-year lease. For the most part the terms of the cooperative agreements with the Service serve as a basis for a new type of farm lease. The leases are usually drawn up to run for five years, the length of the cooperative agreement, or for such time as the tenant agrees to follow the conservation farm plan.

Of almost equal significance, said the Chief, was the fact that banking institutions are now willing, or anxious, to make loans to farmers who are cooperating with the Service on the conservation program.

Typical of the changes brought about in the watershed, Dr. Bennett said, is the experience of Ed Ogg, a farmer who had been forced to go on relief shortly before the project was started. Somehow this farmer managed to rent 84 acres in the watershed, signed a cooperative agreement with the Service, and put a complete conservation program into effect.

"On December third," continued the Chief, "Ed Ogg told me that the owner of this farm now values it at \$1,000 more than he did two years ago. Erosion has been checked completely and the dangers of crop failure have been greatly reduced. Ogg's net income over and above all operating expenses is about \$30.00 a month from farm products, chickens, turkeys, cows and hogs."

Many others in the watershed have made equally good progress, reports Dr. Bennett. This year Bermuda grass pastures in the project area provided abundant food for from one to three cows per acre despite unusually severe drought conditions. On similar land where conservation practices were not in use, from five to 60 acres were required to carry a single cow through the season.

"The Muskogee demonstration convinces me," concluded the Chief, "that thousands of farmers now changing farms every year and getting nowhere on the economic ladder can, with the help of technical guidance which the Service can and does provide, make a good living on the land where they are."

PROGRESS IN FARM FORESTRY

The first two intensive farm forestry projects to be established under the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act are both in Indiana, one in the north-central part of the State with headquarters at South Bend, the other in the southeast with headquarters at Madison. The northern Indiana project will be directed through the Logansport area office with Kenneth E. Moore employed as farm forester. The southeastern project will be administered through the area office at Bedford, with J. S. DeYoung as farm forester.

The projects are cooperative enterprises, sponsored by State and local agencies, farmers, and civic organizations. The primary purpose of the projects is to show, through actual farm demonstration, the effect of good woodland management on farm economy.

Between 75 and 80 intensive farm forestry projects have been recommended in the twenty States submitting State programs in farm forestry. Thirteen State programs have been reviewed by the Department and found acceptable as a basis for cooperation. It is anticipated that at least one intensive farm forestry or forest farming project will be initiated this fiscal year in each of the 40 to 45 States expected to submit State programs.

To date the Farm Forestry Committee of the Department has cleared for operation during the present fiscal year a total of five farm forest research projects in Illinois, Michigan, New York, Mississippi, and Connecticut.

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

As of December 15, the Department has entered into a memorandum of understanding with 155 soil conservation districts in 25 States. One hundred and seventeen supplemental memoranda of understanding have been executed making available SCS equipment and planting materials and 104 supplemental memoranda of understanding have been signed making available CCC camp labor, equipment, and materials.

REVISED LIST OF CONSERVATION PUBLICATIONS

The list of available publications on various phases of the conservation program, originally issued in 1937, has been brought up to date as of August 1939 by Etta G. Rogers and Zelma E. McIlvain of the publications unit. Released for distribution last week under the title, "Publications on Planning for Soil, Water, and Wildlife Conservation, Flood Control, and Land Utilization," the list includes Federal and State publications in farm forestry, water facilities, irrigation, and drainage in addition to the subjects listed in the title.

The compilation is broken down under national, regional, and state headings with separate sections on legislation and farm planning. A list of farm charts is included. The 119-page publication, SCS-MP-21, may be obtained through the Division of Information.

SCS LEM HONORED

W. W. McLaughlin, chief of the irrigation division, has been awarded the John Deere medal this year for distinguished achievement in the application of science and art to the soil, according to announcement by the Jury of Awards of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at their Chicago meeting, December 4-8. Presentation will be made at the national meeting of the Society in June 1940.

Austin L. Patrick, assistant chief of Service in charge of surveys and project plans, was elected fellow of the American Society of Agronomy at the annual meeting of the Society at New Orleans last month.

A. E. Brandt, acting chief, conservation experiment stations division, was recently elected fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

H. H. BENNETT ADDRESSES COUNTY AGENTS

On December 6, H. H. Bennett, Chief, addressed the National Association of County Agricultural Agents at Chicago on the cooperative approach to land problems.

"I believe the possibilities for effective cooperation are now greater than ever before," said the Chief in discussing the changes which working relations between SCS and the State Extension Services have undergone.

Dr. Bennett said that the formation of soil conservation districts over the country is the most significant development affecting the two agencies. He stressed the importance of the fact that soil conservation districts were voted into existence by farmers, thereby supplying evidence that farmers are now thoroughly aware of their erosion problems and anxious to do something about them.

"As a Nation," said the Chief, in conclusion, "we cannot afford to delay or temporize. If ever a problem called for immediate, vigorous action on all fronts, erosion is precisely such a problem. Farmers are already showing their willingness and enthusiasm to move toward a solution I am confident the prospects for ultimate benefit in terms of human and natural welfare are far-reaching enough to keep us constantly pressing ahead."

SOIL CONSERVATION 1938-39 BOUND

Volume four of Soil Conservation, July 1938-June 1939, is now available in bound form. Three copies have been assigned to each regional library, four to the Washington library.

CHIEF ADDRESSES NEW JERSEY GARDEN CLUBS

"There are more than 86 million acres of submarginal land in 600,000 farms in the country," said H. H. Bennett when he addressed the conservation group of the Garden Clubs of New Jersey at Newark on December 12.

In referring to the tremendous amount of damage caused to highways by erosion, the Chief said, "New Jersey is an exception, since here you are making use of vegetation and other erosion control methods in maintaining highway shoulders, banks and fills."

After outlining the erosion picture that exists in the country today, the Chief said that although the problem could not be solved overnight, he believed it was possible to control erosion over a great part of the country.

Dr. Bennett closed by saying, "The fight to conserve our land is at the same time a fight for the future welfare of mankind, for, when soil washes down the slopes, down the streams, down to the wastes of the oceans, so goes opportunity, security, the chance for men to make a living from the land."

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS MEET AT CHICAGO

The Soil Conservation Service was represented at the fall meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Chicago, December 4-8, 1939. In the soil and water conservation division, unity of technology, interest, and purpose in soil and water conservation were emphasized in a program dealing with drainage, irrigation, and erosion and run-off control.

The first session of the soil and water conservation division on December 7 featured contributions on "Planning Gully Control," by H. G. Jepson; "Recent Studies at the Spartanburg Hydraulic Laboratory," by W. O. Ree; "Drainage Investigations of the Farm Credit Administration," by Don H. Bushnell; and "Snow Surveys," by R. A. Work.

The afternoon's schedule included "The Highway Engineers' Responsibility to the Farmer," by Arnold M. Davis; "The Relationship of Agricultural Engineering to the Flood Control Problem," by M. L. Nichols and E. R. Kinneary; "Techniques for Hydrologic Research," by H. S. Riesbol; "Instruments for Hydrologic Research," by W. H. Pomerene; and "Plans for the Development of Irrigation in the Great Plains Region," by W. G. Sloane.

On the morning of December 8 the discussions were on "The Broad Furrow Method of Irrigation," by Colin A. Taylor; "An Analysis of Length and Degree of Slope Data as Applied to Terrace Spacing," by A. W. Zingg; "Runoff Studies of the Soil Conservation Service Project Near Edwardsville, Illinois," by W. W. Horner; "Factors Affecting Costs of Irrigation Pumping," by I. D. Wood; and "The Measurement of Velocity of Sheet-flow," by Robert E. Yoder.

Titles and speakers for the closing session that afternoon were "Surveys for the Rehabilitation of Drainage Systems," by Clark E. Jacoby; "Developments in the Small Water Facilities Program," by N. R. Bear; "A New Picture in an Old Frame," by C. A. Frye; and "Pondage Corrections Involved in Measuring Runoff from Small Drainage Basins," by D. B. Krimgold and John L. Weber.

"MOST POPULAR"

On the basis of a survey of farm opinion in the Midwest and Southwest, The Christian Science Monitor reports in a recent issue that

erosion control work carried on by the Soil Conservation Service is the most popular of all government projects launched by the present Administration in behalf of the farmer.

REGIONAL ENGINEERS TO CONFER AT WASHINGTON

A conference of regional engineers and Washington personnel will be held in Washington, D. C., the week of January 15, 1940.

On Monday forenoon H. H. Bennett, C. B. Manifold, and T. B. Chambers will address the group. In the afternoon the discussions will center around personnel and organization, and equipment.

On Tuesday the subjects for discussion will be land utilization, research, and flood control. Wednesday will be devoted to water facilities and agricultural engineering. Thursday's topics will be drainage and irrigation. Unfinished business will be the order of the day on Friday.

WILDLIFE TRAINING COURSES

In an article in the Pennsylvania Game News for October 1939, Gilson W. Davis, a student at the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Training School, writes with enthusiasm of the instruction received from SCS biologists. In the course, the role of wildlife conservation in erosion control was stressed. Students also inspected projects in Jefferson and Indiana counties.

At a similar school for employees of The Georgia Division of Wildlife, at Rome, Georgia, October 30-31, SCS biologists gave illustrated lectures and took the students on field trips to SCS projects.

SWABEY APPRECIATES SCS COOPERATION

Cristopher Swabey, British Colonial Forest Officer stationed at Jamaica, B. W. I., recently visited the United States to study procedures and means of conserving natural resources, land use planning, erosion control, and related subjects. After spending two weeks in Washington, D. C., he visited demonstration projects in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10.

The following letter was received by Chief H. H. Bennett on November 17, 1939:

"Dear Dr. Bennett,

"It is difficult for me to express adequately my thanks for and appreciation of the unfailing kindness, courtesy and help extended to me by the officers of your Service, during my recent trip to the United States.

"I have come away, not only with a tremendous admiration for the work of your Service, but also with a completely re-orientated conception of the work we ought to do. Apart from the factual accomplishments of the Soil Conservation Service, the most striking thing to me is the realization by all the technicians I met that their particular job is part and only part of a much wider and coordinated approach to land use. It is a lesson of the utmost importance - a lesson which we must learn and at once.

"Again with all my thanks to you and to the officers of your Service who have helped me so much,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) C. Swabey

Forest Officer"

PRINTERS' INK

Under the title "This is Your Land. Facts Few of Us Know," H. H. Bennett's broadcast of August 14, 1939, on the National Radio Forum, was published in Vital Speeches of the Day, November 1, 1939. The Chief's address was sponsored by the Washington Evening Star and the National Broadcasting Company.

The November issue of Agricultural Engineering contains an article entitled "Water Rights for Irrigation in Humid Areas," by Wells A. Hutchins, irrigation economist at Berkeley, Calif.

The application of the modified riparian doctrine to the use of surface water and the restrictions governing the use of ground waters as well as the probable legal future of eastern water rights are discussed.

The paper was presented before the Soil and Water Conservation Division at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at St. Paul, Minn., in June 1939.

In an article in Hawaii Farm and Home, November 15, 1939, entitled "Saving the Soil -- Making Poor Acres Into Good Ones at Paul Fagan's Puuhoku Ranch," N. E. Winters tells of a demonstration on the east end of Molokai Island.

Check dams, gully filling, contour plowing, and grass rotation contribute to make the ranch "one of the best demonstrations in pasture improvement, land utilization and erosion control that the writer has observed on American soil."

The October issue of Pennsylvania Game News contains an article entitled "Coralberry -- Its Value in Erosion Control," by E. Glenn Musser, assistant biologist at Indiana, Pa.

SOIL SCIENCE COOPERATIVE FOR FLORIDA

A soil science laboratory for citrus growers has been established on the campus of Florida Southern College, to serve members of a new organization known as the Soil Science Cooperative. Dr. O. C. Bryan, professor of agronomy and soils at the University of Florida, has been appointed director of the laboratory.

FORTUNES WASHED AWAY SHIFTS HOUR

"Fortunes Washed Away," Region 3's dramatized radio series, has left the spot it has occupied for the past 20 months, and hereafter will be heard over WLM at 1:00 o'clock, EST, (12 noon, CST), each Saturday.

Coincident with the time change, considerable revamping of the program has been made. The drama will remain essentially the same, but the latter part will be broken up into a group of shorts. These shorts will include such items as "This Week We Salute," - "News in the Conservation World," - guest speakers, and bulletin announcements.

The change in time began with the program of November 11.

MANUSCRIPTS

As of December 14, 1939, the status of manuscripts submitted for publication is as follows:

| Series | Title | Author | Remarks |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Tech.Bul. 639 | The Effect of Accelerated Erosion on Silting in Morena Reservoir, San Diego, Calif. | Barnes, Kraebel, and LaMotte | Returned 12-5-39 to G.P.O. in page proof. |
| Tech.Bul. 698 | Rainfall Characteristics as Related to Soil Erosion | D.I.Plumenstock | Returned to G.P.O. in page proof 11-21-39. |
| Circ. 534 | Lespedeza Sericea and Other Perennial Lespedezas for Soil Conservation and Forage | A.J.Pieters | Returned 10-23-39 to G.P.O. in page proof. |
| Tech.Bul. 695 | Some Principles of Accelerated Stream and Valley Sedimentation as Exemplified in LaFayette Co., Miss. | Happ, Rittenhouse, and Dobson | Returned to G.P.O. in galley proof 11-30-39. |
| Far. Bul. 1833 | Crops Against the Wind on the Southern Great Plains | Glenn K. Rule | Returned 12-8-39 to G.P.O. in page proof. |
| Un. Pub. | Erosion Losses from a Three-Day California Storm | J. B. Barnesberger | Returned 10-23-39 to G.P.O. in page proof. |
| Circ. 536 | The Annual Lespedezas as Soil Conserving and Forage Crops | A.J.Pieters | Returned 9-20-39 to G.P.O. in galley proof. |
| Far.Bul. 1840 | Kudzu for Erosion Control in the Southeast | R.Y.Bailey | Returned 11-29-39 to G.P.O. in 2nd page proof. |
| Leaf. 188 | Protecting Field Borders | Verne E. Davison | Returned to G.P.O. in page proof 11-29-39. |
| Leaf. 190 | Mulching to Establish Vegetation on Eroded Areas of the Southeast | Sydney Franklin | Returned in page proof 12-1-39. |

| Series | Title | Author | Remarks |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| Circ.546 | Putting Down and Developing Wells for Irrigation | Carl Rohwer | Returned 11-2-39 to G.P.O. in galley proof. |
| Mis.Pub. 372 | A Survey and Discussion of Lysimeters and a Bibliography on their Construction and Performance | Kohnke and Dreibelbis | 8-10-39 - Sent to U.S.D.A. for transmittal to printer. |
| Far.Bul. 1836 | Saving Soil with Sod in the Ohio Valley Region | Kenneth Welton | Returned 10-21-39 to G.P.O. in page proof. |
| Far.Bul. | Supplemental Irrigation | F.E.Staebner | 9-25-39 - Sent to USDA - Not yet sent to printer. |
| Tech.Bul. | Relative Infiltration and Related Physical Characteristics of Certain Soils | Free, Browning, and Musgrave | 7-20-39 - Sent to USDA - Not yet sent to printer. |
| Circ. | Crop Rotations for Erodible Soils and a Bibliography of Crop Rotations | C.R.Enlow | 7-27-39 - Sent to USDA - Not yet sent to printer. |
| Un.Pub. | Land-Saving Plans--for Conservation in the Pacific Southwest | Soil Cons. Service | Sent to G.P.O. 10-6-39. |
| Circ. | Processing Seed of Grasses and Other Plants to Remove Awns and Appendages | Schwendiman, Sackman, and Hafenrichter | 9-16-39 - Sent to USDA - Not yet sent to printer. |
| Far.Bul. | Soil Defense in the Pacific Southwest | G.K.Rule and R.W. Netterstrom | 10-5-39 - Sent to USDA - Not yet sent to printer. |
| Annual Report | Report of the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, 1939 | H.H.Bennett | Sent to G.P.O. 11-1-39. |

| Series | Title | Author | Remarks |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|
| Mis.Pub. | Snow Surveying | James C. Marr | 11-9-39 - Sent to USDA - Not yet sent to printer. |
| Folder | Land Use and Soil Conservation | Soil Cons. Service | 11-27-39 - Sent to USDA |
| Un.Pub. | Use the Land and Save the Soil | Soil Cons. Service | 12-11-39 - Sent to USDA. |
| Erosion and Related Land Use Conditions on the..... | | | |
| | Lloyd Shoals Res.Watershed, Ga. | P.H. Montgomery and others | Returned to G.P.O. in galley proof 11-16-39. |
| | Lake Michie Watershed, N.C. | Martin and Bass | Returned to G.P.O. in galley proof 11-25-39. |
| | University Lake Watershed, Chapel Hill, N. C. | Bass and Martin | 11-2-39 - Returned to G.P.O. in galley proof. |
| | Spartanburg Municipal Reservoir Watershed, S.C. | Bass and Martin | Returned in page proof 12-7-39. |
| | Hell and Mud Creeks Demonstration Project, Miss. | D.T.Webb | 9-27-39 - Sent to G.P.O. |
| | Mad River Watershed, Vermont | C. H. Atkinson | 10-30-39 - Sent to G.P.O. |
| | Lake Crook Watershed, Lamar | Harvey Oakes | 8-4-39 - Sent to USDA - Not to printer. |
| | Conestoga Area, Pa. | Bonsteel and Bass | 12-12-39 - Sent to USDA. |

LOGAN CARTER HEADS SOIL MANAGEMENT SECTION IN AGRONOMY

Logan S. Carter, formerly project manager at Ukiah, Calif., has been appointed head of the section of soil management in the agronomy division in Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY NOTE

Readers of Service News will, no doubt, be interested in recent writings of collaborator Paul B. Sears, all of which have a relation to soil conservation.

Life and environment, the interrelations of living things.

Science and the new landscape.

This is our world.

Who are these Americans?

They may be borrowed from the Service Library.

ORGANIZATION OF USDA CLUB

A USDA Club for employees of the Department, located at Amarillo, Tex., was formed October 9, 1939, at a dinner planned for that purpose by E. R. Henson, Coordinator of the Southern Great Plains. The following were elected officers of the Club for the term of one year: E. R. Henson, President; E. R. Duke, FCIC, Vice-President; Tom Dale, SCS, Recording Secretary; James Somerville, FSA, Corresponding Secretary; and J. M. Landrum, BEP, Treasurer.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

American Meteorological Society, Columbus, Ohio, December 25-31
 American Statistical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., December 27-29
 American Farm Economic Association, Madison, Wis., December 27-29
 Ecological Society of America, Columbus, Ohio, December 27-30
 American Association of Economic Entomologists, Columbus, Ohio, December 27-30
 Entomological Society of America, Columbus, Ohio, December 27-30